

How to Submit KOS Paper Abstracts

The KOS fall meeting traditionally features papers given by scientists, students, and birders. The Fall 2025 Meeting will be held in Pittsburg, Kansas at Pittsburg State University September 26 - 28, 2025. Paper presentations are on Saturday, September 27 in Overman Student Center on Pittsburg State University Campus.

To submit an abstract: Include the title of the presentation, the list of authors (use an asterisk to indicate the speaker), the institutional affiliation of the authors (if applicable), and a brief abstract of up to 250 words. Abstracts will be printed in the KOS meeting program. When you submit the abstract, please provide the following additional pieces of information:

- 1) A PC and projector will be provided. Please bring your presentation on a thumb drive.
- 2) Papers will be 15 min, including questions. If you need a shorter or longer time slot, please let Chuck Otte know;
- 3) Whether you are eligible and would like to be considered for a student presentation award. If so, what stage of program (undergraduate, MS, or Ph.D.).
- 4) Full and complete mailing address including zip code
- 5) Students having abstracts accepted for presentation **MUST** register for the meeting.

Registration fee is waived for all students but you MUST register. Submitting an abstract is NOT registering.

Paper abstracts are due by September 19; please send, in MS Word, to Chuck Otte at cotte@twinvalley.net. In the subject line of the e-mail, please indicate the meeting and give your surname: "KOS 2025: Smith."

Example abstract:

Interspecific competition with wildcats limits populations of jay-hawks in northeast Kansas.

Willie T. Wildcat (*), Division of Biology, Kansas State University.

Ongoing declines in autumn populations of jay-hawks (*Cyanorufa chalkii*) are a topic of conservation concern in Kansas. To assess the role of interspecific competition with wildcats (*Felis purpura*) as a factor contributing to observed population trends, I conducted three-hour observation bouts of captive animals in large enclosed arenas. In competition trials, jay-hawks demonstrated a strong aversion to environments saturated with royal purple. Thus, interspecific competition from wild felids may be a limiting factor that controls foraging and reproductive success of jay-hawk populations in the state of Kansas. Effective conservation strategies for jay-hawks should include keeping cats indoors.